# THE CHARTER DENOUNCED

The Council of Political Reform Repudiating the Last Move of the Albany Solons.

The Charter an "Inquisitorial and Infamous Enactment."

Addresses by D. B. Eaton, Judge Emott, Joseph B. Varnum and Others.

Perdition Hurled at the Albany Committee on Cities by the Sages of the Seventy.

"WHAT IS THE USE OF A MAYOR?"

No Domiciliary Visits and No Police Spies To Be Legalized in New York.

Last evening there was a large meeting of the different delegates of the Ward Councils of Politi-cal Reform, held in the chapel of the University, in Washington square. The meeting was held in pursuance to the following printed call:-

Suance to the following printed call:—

Sua-You are requested to attend a meeting of the efficient and Executive Boards of the several Councils of Political References. But the councils of the several Councils of Political References. But the councils of Political References. But the councils of Political References. But the councils of the councils on the charter that has been presented to the Legislature for this city, and other measures affecting the reform movement in which we are engaged.

Hon. James Emott, Dorman B. Eaton, Hon. H. J. Reudder, J. B. Varnum and others will speak.

You are requested to invite other influential friends of reform to be present.

H. N. Berrs, Secretary.

Several well-known reformers were present, and at eight o'clock Mr. W. H. Nellsson. President of

eight o'clock Mr. W. H. NEILSON, President of Central Council, was called to the chair. He of the dishonesty of Connolly, of the steadfastness of Comptroller Green, and declared that the new charter was intended to place the city—if made a law—in the power of a Ring fully as corrupt as ever the Tammany Ring was. The speaker compared Tammany to Scylla, and the Ring who were endeavoring to run the new charter through the Legislature to Charybdis, and the people should determine to avoid both. Have you considered the section in Do you not see that it places in the headquarters of the department a superintendent clothed with powers so inquisitorial as to be intolerable to the citizens. He is virtually empowered to make domiciliary visits, to place a spy in every man's use, and to spread upon the pages of a book of record every event and circumstance of a man's hold. This, in fact, will be, if carried out, the establishment of an inquisition in this city. The charter aims to place all patronage and power in a

Ring, and through it to deprive the people of every means to remove them from office. Two of the representatives from the city, members of the Committee on Cities, have entered a manip protest against this iniquitous charter.

Mr. JOSEPH B. VARNUM denounced the charter as an iniamona measure and its supporters as a band of sportsmen. He delended Mayor Havemeyer, and demanded that the people at large and the Council of Political Reform should do their best to stand by Mayor Havemeyer in his efforts to obtain honest municipal government. Mr. Varnum then read the following memorial, which he said was to be sent to the Legislature on behalf of the Councils of Political Reform of this city:

THE MEMORIAL AGAINST THE CHARTER.

At a meeting of the Council of Political Reform, with the executing committees of the several ward organizations, the following memorial was adopted:

Riopted:—
To sun Electricavents:—
The Council of Political Reform respectfully represent that they have for several years been actively engaged in the effort to correct public abuses and secure a good government for the city of New York by proper legislative and municipal positions of men not only honest and capable, but known to be such. That the members of this Council are composed of persons of all political parties, and that they have been active in creating and to-operating with other reform organizations by public meetings, publications and other active movemens, and now, in pursuance of their object, most earnestly represent

ow, is pursuance of their object, most carnestly repreint.—That the people of New York who, by an almost
paralleled effort, succeeded in overthrowing the corupt Ring which was in power, have a right to demand
om the Legislature such enactments as will enable them
complete the good work, by ejecting from office all the
en who were inflicted upon them under the late city
overnment, and to amend the charter so as to prevent
this community, which has already suffers so much
com robbery and fraud on the parto officials, and grave
perchensions are entertained that the charter reintly reported to the Assembly, so far from for another state of things quite as had as that brought about by Tweed and his associates. They be leve that no principle of government is better established than this, that the executive and legislative power should than this, that the executive and legislative power should than this, that the executive and legislative power should and that either case that the end they be held accountable and that either should be election if the people see fit; that neither of these principles is adhered to in the proposed charter. By it the Mayor may, by the action of the Aldermen, be deprived of all power to select his associates in the government, while the Board of Aldermen will be substantially invested with all this power, which must necessarily be exercised without that unity of purpose or sense of responsibility which pertains to an officer who, like the Mayor, is elected for the exercise of executive duties. The effects chosen by the Board will owe no obligations to the Mayor, and not be governed or controlled at all in their actions by him or any other responsible head, as the supervision of a Board of fifteen will be too much divided to amount to anything; while the temptation to conclinate the members of that Board in all appointments to office must be very great, and this will, in itself, be enough to corrupt almost any legislative body. If the Mayor makes had appointments he can be removed by the people at the end of his term; but the Aldermen cannot be removed at any one election, as it is proposed that only five terms shall expire is each year, a provision of very questionable expediency in new of past events.

The utmost that can reasonably be asked by any one of the case of the Police, Fire, Health and Charity Boards, where is that his nomination should be subject to combination should be subject to combination.

who is unwilling to give the whole power to the Mayor is that his nomination should be subject to continuation by the Aldermen.

Second—The provision for removal may be very proper in the case of the Police, Pire, Health and Charity Hoards, where the expenses are regulated to some extent by a well defined rule, all the subordinates being me ro or less permanent in their positions, and subject only to supervision and discipline, for the proper enforcement of which it is desirable that the Commissioners should have more permanency and independence than would be the case if their places are likely to defend upon the result of any, one election but it is insisted that all ylur heads of departments should be subject to removal by the power which appointed them. The consent of the Board of Aldermen is a subject to the word of Aldermen is a subject to removal by the power which appointed them. The consent of the Board of Aldermen is a subject to removal by the power which appointed them, the consent of the Board of Aldermen is a subject to removal by the power which appointed them, the consent of the Board of Aldermen is a subject to removal in most dises, utterly infoosible? Fet it is obylons that a head of a department should make a removal, in most dises, utterly infoosible? Fet it is obylons that a head of a department have any more protection against removal than their subordinates, who, by the twenty-eighth section, are liable to be summarily removed, without reference to their torms of office.

Third—While the Aldermen are invested with an important part of the executive power, without any responsibility, they are not invested with that entire legislative moved, without reference to their torms of office.

Third—While the Aldermen are invested with an important part of the executive power, without any responsibility, they are not invested with that entire legislative may an oration money. If out of atmadaan caution, in the absence of any second legislative Board, it is deemed advisable to continue the Board of

Audit as a check, we submit that the vote of the chief elective officer of the city should always be necessary among the three which are allowed to overrule the action of the Aldermen.

Fourth—The Comptroller is expressly deprived of the power he new pessesses to inquire as to the due performance of his duties by a person who claims a salary, eithough recent events have shown that it will sometimes be apparent no duties have been performed, thus making a convenient cover for the creation or continuance of sinceure offices, which have always been one of the greatest sources of corruption, and which there is the greatest tempisation fo create under the pressure of applications from determined and industrial politicians.

Fith—The powers conferred on the Superintendent of Police are such as have no precedent to justify them, and are liable in the hands of unscrupulous men to be greatly abused. We submit that there is no reason why he should not in these matters be subject to the direction of the Commissioners, and further, that his salary should be samed in the law.

State—As the Mayor is to supervise the whole government of the city, it seems proper that he should be a sember exagate of all Boards, in order to easile him to obtain such information concerning their workings and expenditures as may enable him to act advisedly.

Scenific A Spring election will certainly prevent the municipal contest from being controlled by the issues of a Siate or national contest, and the experience of such sheetings under farmer charters justifies the behef that the merits of capildates will be more carefully call your attendance.

sheethon.

Leeflow-Your memorialists respectfully call your attention to the fact that the promoters of the present bill in his city scarcely concean that their object is to carry out the maxim that to the victor belongs the spoils and your memor shifts entreat that no such unstatemable measure will find favor with your honorable body, but that your section will be induced by a regard to principles, which are lasting in their results; not so men, who are sometanily changing.

re will find layor the content of th

spells ly necessary to the cohecion of a party which may have the distribution of official patronage, then, firmly believe that there is no chance for non-stage-erroment, and all the citizens can do is to wast for an opportunity to divorce the pelitician and public patronage by the establishment of a rigorous civil service. (Applause.) Judge Emott read several objectionable clauses from a printed copy of the charter. He said that the Mayor, to insure good government in this city, should be invested with full power to nominate and designate the heads of departments. It is not because the man of our choice, Mr. Havemeyer, has been elected chief magistrate of the city that proper power is claimed for the incumbent of that office. By one clause in the proposed charter it may be seen that the Mayor is merely allowed to remain as a figure-nead, without any power commensurate with the supposed dignity and responsibility of his office. It is plain enough to see by the charter that the differen Aldermen have all the power to disregard all nominations by the Mayor, who will have to come into the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen as the sixteenth man, his office of Mayor left behind. All the Aldermen have to do is to reject the Mayor's nominations for twenty days, and then they need but to absent themselves or not hold meetings, and by very default the Mayor's nominations are rendered null and void. It is said that we know as much about the flitten Aldermen as we do about the Mayor—the entire sixteen being elected alike. To this I answer that it is not possible to watch fifteen Aldermen with any corresponding watchfulness to the scruttny that can be directed against each Mayor elected with power and responsibility. The people who have trained this charter refuse to give us a much-desired Spring election. They say that you cannot get the people out in the Spring, and that t is an expensive experiment. But what is the expensive of an election to the amounts of meny squandered dishonestly in the administration of a corrupt ci

and henchmen who nave a single eye to the official patrenage.

General Joseph C. Jacegon (interrupting)—I rise to a point of order. I think that the object of this meeting has been entirely misdirected. This is a meeting of the executive boards of the different councils of Political Reform, who have meetings only twice a year. Mr. Eaton is not speaking to the resolution before the house, and I think that those gentiemen in charge who have issued circulars and named speakers have committed an error. The Charman—I think, gentlemen, that in courtesy to the speaker, Mr. Eaton, should be allowed to proceed.

The CHAIRMAN—I think, gentlemen, that in courtesy to the speaker, Mr. Eaton, should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Henny M. Beers arose at this mement and said:—Whatever may be the allusions made by the last speaker must point to me. I it was who selected the speakers, and Mr. Eaton is right and everyone else is wrong in this discussion. (Applause; cries of "Go on and speak," "Say what you have to say," &c.)

Mr. D. B. Earon—Gentlemen, I have not read the memorial, and I cannot speak in regard to a document which I have not heard.

Mr. Joseph B. Varnum read the memorial to the Legislature, and
Mr. Henry N. Brens explained his position, and moved that Mr. Eaton be asked to continue his remarks en the memorial and in regard to the progress of matters kindred at Albany. This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Rayon denounced the pirates and vultures who hover around the political careass at Albany, those fattened political vipers who are now slinking, cowed, into their linamous holes and dens from the sight of civilization now that the piercing rays of public sentiment at Albany are becoming purer. Let us give the Legislature to know that the honest men of New York want an honest government here and that we intend to have it. The speaker had been devoting considerable time to the consideration of that most disgraceful and dishonorable branch of our municipal government, the Board of Police Justices.

Several gentlemen spoke in succession on the question of the adoption of the nemorial to the Legislature. General Jackson stated that he would like to have a committee appointed from the Countil of Political Reform to confer with the committees of the Union League, the republican party and of the Committee of Seventy, in order to make a united front at Albany. The discussion was avery long one. An amendment was made to strike out the clause ordering a Spring election was lost, and the memorial was adopted as it stood, after which the meeting adjourned.

#### THE SEVENTY AND THE CHARTER.

"What's the Use of a Mayor!"-The Apthe Most Important Section in the Charter-"The City Has No Sovereign Power"-The Mayor Must Not Be Reduced to a Faint and Bloodless Image. The Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy beg leave to submit the following report concerning the proposed charter for the city of New York as presented to the Legislature from the Committee on Cities:-

As we have aircady given our general views on the subject of the charter which the city should have, it is only necessary at the present time to examine at length the amendments as proposed by the Legislative Composed of the leading provisions of an objectionable nature with correct principles. We shall not follow the order of the leading provisions of an objectionable nature with out quoting the language of the sections.

L—HIS POWAR OF AFFORTENENT OR IRADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

There is no part of the charter which is of so much consequence as this or which is so interesting to the public. We had hoped that the committee would have placed it on soild and satisfactory grounds. Instead of that, by a kind of perverse lingelmity they have resorted to a mode of appointment by high who up resorted to a mode of appointment by high who up resorted to a mode of appointment by high who up the content of the hard of appointment, or one in which the Mayor shall nominate and the Aldermen simply confirm. The scheme of the Committee on Cities, it is the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities in the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities in the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities in the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities in the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities. In the content of the committee on Cities, it is the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities. In the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities. In the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities. In the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities. In the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities. In the me it can be called, is but a junible of absurdities. In the me it can be called, in the called of the committee on Cities in the me it can be called, in the called of the called of the committee of the called of the

anter, so does the Mayor. In this case there we do make repossible to the people, and on these we do made repossible to the people that the office be made din the interests of the people that the office be made din the interests of the people that we shall have a shall have the case that we hall have the case that we hall have the case that we hall have the case the control of the results of t

duty. Before such a conclusion can be reached the Aldermen must go through a proceeding equivalent to a criminal trial, and this is to be done in the case of every officer. If this charter becomes a law, the only practical way to remove officers will be to repeal the charter. This theory of removal should again be contrasted with the plan proposed by your committee. You would give the Mayor power to make removals for cause, with proper checks to prevent the abuse by him of the authority. You would causider the heads of departments as the subordinates of the Mayor. You would look to him as the person to be held responsible for their acts, and would accordingly give him the power of removal, which is the condition of responsibility. No other theory of removal will asswer the purpose. There may be differences of epinion as to details—as to the precise character and nature of the checks imposed on his action—but the substance of the power must be vosted in him.

III.—THE REMOVAL OF KRINING HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The charter, as the came from the hands of the Central Republican Committee, made an untenable distinction in removing some heads of departments and retaining others, such as the Corporation Counsel and Committee in the distinction could not be supported, and it has been supposed that the hill, as reported, would provide for the removals ill. Instead of that the heads of departments referred to are still retained. They are certainly not distinctly in as reported, would provide for the removals ill. Instead of that the heads of departments referred to are still retained. They are certainly not distinctly in the distinction of the cause which provides for the heads of departments referred to are still retained. They are certainly not distinctly in the words "other ordicers to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen," For those would be construed to mean effect of commissions, "&c. Nor are they included in the words "other officers to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen," For those would be construed to mean

ty—next source prepared to be conferred upon the Police Popariment and upon the Superintendent of Police which are of doubtful expediency and which admit of grave abuse.

1. One is the rule that the Board may place any patrolman on the pension roll at his sequest and give him an according to grave abuse.

1. One is the rule that the Board may place any patrolman on the pension roll at his sequest and give him an according to the provide and the provide and the pension of the rule of the may be done without any roll of the pension of the rule of the rul

of these respects the proposed charter needs material amendments. It is to be hoped that the original charter of the Ceutral Republican Committee as amended by your committee may be substituted for it by the Legislature.

VII.—SPRING PLECTIONS OF MAYOR AND ALDERNEY.

This was a point on which your committee laid great stress. The arguments to commend this arrangement are plain, and scarcely need statement. The only objection to them having any plausibility is that they occasion additional expense. This is but a triffing consideration when the great advantages of the plan are taken into account. The city affairs in the excitement of the Fall election attract but little attention. They follow in the wake of greater political considerations. The city elections should be had when inch can look at the whole subject free from undisturbing influences of general politics, and when they can give an undivided attention to municipal concerns. The hidse carriest efforts should be made on your part to introduce this feature of Spring elections into the charter. In closing this report we desire to call, through your committee, the attention of all good crizens to one or two leading considerations influencing this whole subject. One of these is the great importance of scaling the matter of the charter on general principal to the matter of the charter on general principal control of the charter of general principal control of the charter on general principal control of the charter on general principal control of the charter of general principal control of the charter on general principal control of the charter on general principal control of the charter, the control of the charter on general principal control of the charter of of the char

### THE BOGY BOTHER.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 1873. Special despatches say that in the democratic caucus at Jefferson City last night the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved. That the investigation thus far has been thoroughly and fairly conducted; but as a means of fally examerating Colonel Regy and the members of this House, the committee are instructed to send for General Borris and the cashier of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis

Overwhelming Evidence of Subsidy Pom.'s Infamy.

STOLEN MONEY LAVISHLY EXPENDED.

Barefaced Bribery of Members of the Legislature.

THE CORRUPT SENATOR CAUGHT.

More Witnesses and the 87,000 Package Greenbacks on the Way-The Investigation of the Senate Committee To Be Continued To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1873. The Pomeroy committee was called to order at twenty minutes past ten o'clock A. M. and proceeded with the investigation :-

twenty minutes past ten o'clock A. M. and proceeded with the investigation:—

Mr. Prelinghuyen read Simpson's petition for an extension of the scope of the inquiry to be made by the committee and the resolution in pursuance thereof. The resolution, he said, was not in the terms of the petition, but permitted the accuser to preduce evidence to prave any allegations of corruption that might be made against Mr. Promercy directly, but not as to any acts done by his friends only.

Mr. Prolinghuysen referred to the arrangements made yesterday that the defence should be opened to day, and asked Mr. Horton what course he desired to parune.

Mr. Horton what course he desired to parune.

Mr. Horton what the accusars proposed is prove before to know what the accusars proposed is prove that the other side of the submit in writing a statement of the tests which the submit in writing a statement of the tests which the submit in writing a statement of the tests which the submit in writing as the statement of the tests which the submit in writing as the statement of the tests which the submit in writing as the statement of the tests which the submit in writing as the statement of the tests which the submit in writing a statement of the tests which the submit in writing as the statement of the tests of which we committee that an investigation was now in progress at Topcka, and that many of the facts to be preduced and proven here were had before the committee at Topcka, and that many of the facts to be preduced and proven here were had before the committee at Topcka, and said that it would be unjust to compel him to make the statement required by Mr. Horton at this time.

Was then resumed, and Mr. Simpson called Mr. Frank Bacon, a member of the lower House, to show that money was offered for his vote by friends of Pomeroy whose statements of their authority for offering the noney connected Foureroy with the offer. Witness testified that during the canvass he met Dr. Rorbacher, who said that the during the canvass he met Dr. Ror

said the Two THOURAND DOLLARS WAS READY FOR MIN; again the offer was refused,
By Mr. Vickers—The legitimate expenses of witness in the campaign were nothing like \$2,000; had no idea what they ware; was not indignant at Rorbacher's offer.
Mr. Vickers—Who is this Judge Horton of whom you speak?

Mr. Vickers—Who is this Jungo Boston.
Mr. Bacon—He is counsel for the defendant.
Q. Where is he? A. There he sits, yonder.
Witness had no conversation with Pomeroy, Rorbacher ald that any offer or arrangement made by Horton came irect from Pomeroy.
By Mr. Horton—Rorbacher had been a member of the capitality; don't know that he was expelled by Pomelegislature; don't know that he was expelled of the manner of the

By Mr. Horton—Korbacher had been a member of the Legiblature; don't know that he was expelled by Pomeroy's friends; several questions as to the manner of the expulsion were asked, but witness did not remember details: korbacher told winess that he had been in the Penliestiary in lowa two and a half years for burglary; he did not show him any money; thinks he saw itorton at about one o'clock; was passing the Teffi House, went in, when Korbacher asked him to go up.

Mr. Borton—Let me ask you if when I came into the reom yen did set say you wanted to sell your vete?

Mr. Bacon—I did not.

Mr. Horton—And that you wasted \$2 000?

Mr. Bacon—I did not.

Mr. Horton—Did I not tell you that we did not want any more votes and that we were not using any money? A. You said you did not want any more votes, but I don't remember that yousaid that you were not using mously; don't know personally that Pomeroy gave or offered money or that he authorized its use; Rorbacher was at only one anti-Pomeroy caucus.

By Mr. Simpson—When I went into the room with Raphacher be locked the door and told me that he was AUTHORISED BY POMEROY

to negotiate for my vote, but that he would rather I would see Judge Horton; I arked him who Judge Horton was, and he said that he was the contidential adviser of Mr. Pomeroy; Mr. Rorbacher came to the door with Horton, but closed the and renaled outside during the interview.

By Mr. Prelinghuysen—Mr. Rorbacher was decidedly

Pomeroy man. Did not Pomeroy's friends vote him to of the Logislature!
Mr. Bacon—I don't think they did.
Q. Did you not just say that the resolution upon which was expelled was introduced by a triend of Mr. Pom-oy? A. I did. he was experied was introduced by erect A. I did.

By Mr. Simpson—Do you know or not that the Committee on Elections reported unanimously against Rorbacher, and that the resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote? A. I don't know about the committee; the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

committee; the resolution was adopted by an over-whelming vote. By Mr. Frelnighuysen—His election was declared void by reason of fraud.

W. H. Bond, of the lower House of the Kansas Legisla-ture, testified that John T. Murphy met him in Topeka during the canvass and said that he had feen Pomeroy, who wanted him (witness) to vote for him on the followduring the canwass and said that he had race Pomercy, who wanted him (witness to vote for him on the discussion who wanted him (witness to vote for him on the country the said that if witness would vote for him he would pay him again and said that if witness would vote for him he would pay him any and advised him to go and see Pomercy, saying, "You can have \$5,000 just as well as five cents;" he did not call on Pomercy; on the Saturday before the election he called on Fomercy on the Maturday before the election he called on Fomercy on the did not one for him; on the morning of the joint convention, at about eleven o'clock, one of his colleagues called him out of Dr. Logan's room, saying that some one wanted to see him; he found florton in the hall, who said that ne did not want to bother him, but had something to say to him and could say it in five minutes; he took bim into another room, locked the door, and said that he understood his (witness) position—knew he had trouble in his family by death and knew what his circumstances were; he was his riend, and, as his friend, advised him to take care of himself; he then said that there on the list of his delegation, and he was very decirous of having his vote; then he said that was very decirous of having his vote; then he said that where was given in the way of money was to be considered as:

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Pomeroy; Pomeroy did not offer any inducement for his vote.

By Mr. Horton—Was United States Deputy Marshal before the election; did not formally resign; don't remember whether he jett that office just before or just after his election; know Mr. Hanks.

Mr. Horton—State whether you authorized him to send a despatch to me, asking that Mr. Fomeroy furnish money for your election expenses.

Mr. Hord—I did not.

Reveral statebooks upon this subject brought out statements to the effect that Hanks showed witness \$300, which, he said, Pomeroy had given to him for his election expenses, and told him that he could do the same, which he retused to do; had no conversation with Horton at Topeka concerning his expenses except that above mentioned.

Examination by Mr. Herton and members of the com-

expenses, and told him that he could do the same, which he refused to do: had no conversation with Horton at Topeka concerning his expenses except that above mentioned.

\*\*Examination by Mr. Herton and members of the committee elicited the last that witness had given cartain parties to understand that he would vote for Fomeroy; did so at the instance of his friends, who thought that there was no chance of beating Pomeroy, and wanted him to vote for him if this was found to be true, because his county had always been on the losing side in Senatorial contests; witness did not say that he would vote for Fomeroy, and did not mean to if it was possible to beat him.

By Mr. Simpson—Horton sought an interview; he did not seek an interview with Horton.

B. O. Driscoll, a member of the lower House, was sworn. He testified that he had been

\*\*APPROACHED IX A PHARGEAL WAY FOUR THESS IN FERICAL TO THE STATE AND A SHORT HORSE AND AND A SHORT WAS A STOLKE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

AND AND A SHORT HORSE AND A SHORT HORSE AND A SHORT HORSE AND A SHORT HORSE AND A SHORT WAS AND A SHORT HORSE AND A SHORT HORSE AND A SHORT HORSE AND A SHOR

was when Mr. Hoke, a member of the City Council of Atchison, took witness into a room in the Tent House and said,

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS;
just say how much money it will take to secure your vote." Witness was angry, and told Hoke that he was not the first of Femeroy's strikers who had offered him money, and that he would have him hnow that Femeroy had not money enough to buy his vote; Paddy Brywn, of Atchison, came into witness room and sain he liked the way he talked; then he said, "No one will be here to-morrow; I'll save money, and you can have rome just as well as not, and I advise you to take it;" witness concluded to take the mensy and then go into the Teff House and expose the bribery, so he made no reply, but bowed free was most fills ream, witness did not see Brown on the next day, but on the day following he came to him and said the could not get the money the day before, but he had it them and was ready for business; witness all swored. Mr. Brown, don't show me any money; if you had come consisting you and I would have been rained; I should have accepted the mensy and then appead you, and my same would have been disgraced;" Brown asked witness and the could not on condition that Brown should go and tell Formercy that note of his artifless must offer him any more money, and that if they didn't keep away from him he would rumpet it all over the world, that was the last I were heard of money.

By Mr. Browns Paine is now despreeper of the Investigating Committee in Topcha, he made an affidavit standard semeroy; is made than him he was rearrows the seed in the semeroy and he as a fine and a semeroy; is made then had be weare rearred. The way the seed is a semeroy; is made then had be weare rearred.

To share I not governous M Dogs "marker or and I sade of

to vote for Pomeroy; Brown is a democ KANSAS' CORRUPTER

now; Paime said he had authority from Pomeroy to negotiate for witness vote; don't think Brown or Hoke said they had such authority from Pomeroy to negotiate for witness vote; don't think Brown or Hoke said they had such authority; witness had always been a democrat until he joined the liberal republican party under the lead of Greeley.

Mr. Driscoll was examined upon several points not hearing materially upon the question at issue.

Mr. Prelinghayson said that the committee had connidered the request of Horton, to which he did not understand Simpson to object, that the prosecution farnish a list of witnesses to be summoned and of the facts they proposed to prove, and womened and of the facts they proposed to prove and womened and of the facts they proposed to prove and womened and of the facts they proposed to prove and womened and of the facts they proposed to grows, and womened and of the facts they proposed and and he would submit it to the chairman at three o'clock.

three o'clock.

THE SAVES THOUSAND DOLLAR BUNDLE IN BOUTE.

There being no other witnesses for the presecution present, nor likely to be to-morrow, the committee adjourned until Friday at ten A. H., when Mr. Deverin, the Chairman of the Topeka Investigating Committee, is expected to be present with the original packages of money exhibited by Mr. York in the joint convention as having been paid him by Pomeroy.

#### POLAND'S PURBLIND COMMITTEE

Colfax Tells the Unsuspecting Innocents Abou Nesbitt's Generosity-How He Got \$4,000 as a Reward of Virtue-Affidavit of a South Bender Who Heard Colfax Tell the Touching Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1873. Judge Poland's Special Committee to inquire into the Gredit Mobilier charges held a special meeting this morning to hear the additional statement of Vice President Colfax, who was present with his counsel, Judge Hale. Mr. Ames was also present and eccapied a seat directly opposite the Vice President.

Precident.

Junge Haie said he wished to state to the committed that when Mr. Colfax came upon the stand on the lith instate the immediate guestion before the committee related to the deposit of June 22. He examined him solely as to the neuron from which he (Mr. Colfax) obtained that money. At the time he had full knowledge of that money. At the time he had full knowledge of which Mr. Oolfax would explain and submit the letters from Mr. Neshitt. Mr. Hale said he was influenced in this course mainly to confine that testimony to the point ablesse. And again, as the letters were somewhat of a private institute, he sid not want to bring them before the committee had the confine the confine the confine the confine the committee and answer any questions the committee may desire.

public. Mr. volfax now desires to lay these letters before the committee and answer any questions the committee may desire.

Mr. Colfax then read several letters from Mr. Nesbitt congratulatory in their tone. Two of them enclosed checks for \$1,00. Mr. Colfax further testified that he received \$4,000 in the aggregate from Mr. Nesbitt—\$1,000 before the nomination, \$3,000 after the nomination and \$1,000 in November; he understood Mr. Nesbitt had been a contractor to furnish stamped envelopes for the Post Office Department upon the recommendation of a board appointed by the Postmater General.

Ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, was sworn, and testified that he had a conversation with Mr. McColfax in the Mr. McComb, and understood from alim that Ames had Credit Mobilier stock to the Stributed in that Ames had Credit Mobilier stock to the Stributed in the down of the Colfax in the stock to the Stributed of the Colfax in the Stributed to the collect of receive it, because he understood from the collect in the strip his private interest into conflict with his public duties, and he wanted to avoid that.

\*\*Colfax after reading the letters of Mr. Nesbitt.\*\*

Ames that taking the stock might bring his private interest into conflict with his public duties, and he wanted to
avoid that.

Mr. Colfax, after reading the letters of Mr. Nesbitt,
stated that the first one of the remittances in April was
expressly for personal use; the \$1.000 bill in the congratulatory letter of June was for political purposes, and
so was the check in the letter of July; he then produced
the draft for \$1.000, dated June 22, the same day that he
deposited the \$1.200 in bills, which drait he had sent to
and was endorsed by the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, and another draft, dated July 18,
which he had sent to and was endorsed by the
same Chairman for the \$1,000 sens him by Nesbitt for
political purposes that month, stating that these drafts
circumstantially proved the two remittances of June and
July and their dates. He then read the following affidavit, adding that although his statemen, as published and
testified to by him, had, for reasons staked by his counsel,
referred enly to the \$1.000 in June, the gentleman showed
his memory was that Mr. Cofrax had told him of both
these political remittances of Northx had told him of both
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these political campaign, he (Colfax) related to me the circumstance of his having made the acquaintance of an old
gentleman in New York city by the name of Nesbitt;
that he (Nesbitt) stated to Mr. Colfax that neither he nor
had tone despite the state of the part

his triends wanted any office; in common parlance, he had no yaces to grind, and he had abundance of means for himself and family and wished, if Mr. Collax would accept, to bestow a part of his wealth in such manner as would assist Mr. Collax would assist mr. Collax in defraying his increasing expenses incident to said campaign, and then offered him (Mr. Colfax) the sum of \$1,000 or \$2,000—for such purpose, and that all the favor he (Respitt) would ask in return was that he (Colfax) would call on him (Respitt) would ask in return was that he (Colfax) would call on him (Respitt) and take tea with him. I have frequently spuken of said conversation to many of my neighbors and friends in Routh Bend during the last relation to said matter before a statement in the said of the said matter before a statement of said matter before and in the said was the said

## SENATOR HARLAN'S CHECKS.

Hoar Ames Before the Senate C. M. Committee-The Reverend Senator's

Senator Morrill is Chairman, met at half-past one o'clock this afternoon, and Oakes Ames was recalled. He testified that the first he ever heard about the cheeks given to Mr. Harlan was from Mr. Harlan himself, who came to him one day in the clock room of the House and said he wanted to return the \$10,000 to the Pacific Railroad Company. Witness told him he knew nothing about it; Mr. Harlan replied that attention had been called to it by Mr. Alley, and if the money came from the road he wasted to return it; Mr. Harlan seemed much worried about the matter; he thought Mr. John B. Alley could give more information in reference to the cheeks given Senator Harlan than any one else. In answer to questions of Mr. Clarke the witness testified that the Pacific Railroad never made any demand on Mr. Harlan for the money; witness thought the account of Dr. Durant had never been settled; did not remember of it containing any item for this check; Dr. Durant was Vice President and general manager of the road and had absolute control of it; he did not know how Durant got money out of the treasury of the company; witness did not remember disclosing to either Mr. Dawes or Mr. Bartiett the conversation between humself and Mr. Harlan about the \$10,000. Charles H. Grane, of New York, will be examined to morrow. Senator Morrill is Chairman, met at half-past one

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE INQUIRY.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1873.

Judge Sherman was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, in further explanation of his statement herstofore published, reiterating that his course in the matter of the New York Stock Exchange was merely to engage the services of other coursel, without any intention whatever of receiving or sharing in any manner in the fees of counsel, and he repeated he had not been in Washington for three years nor end he attempt to influence the legislative conduct of his brother, Senator Sherman, or that any other member of Congress or officer of the Executive department.

CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION.

Gathering of the Dimeerate at Hartford
—Charles R. Ingentell Rominated for
Governor and Judge Sill for Lieuten.
ant Governor—A Pull Ticket Named. HARTFORD, Peb. 19, 1873.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended. The delegates included nearly every preminent man in the party in the State, and a few liberal republicans.

The Convention was organized by electing Dwight Morris, a liberal republican from Bridgeport, temporary chalman, and Messen. W. H. Fond. of Milford, and Showles, of Ridgefield, secretaries.

Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Resolutions and on State Committee were appointed.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for permanent chairman Colonel Dwight Morris, and he was elected, with a number of vice presidents and secretaries. Some time was spent watting for the Committee on Credentials to report, but they were occupied with nearing the contesting delegations from New Haven. Finally the Convention proceeded to nominate a ticket without the report of the credential list.

Upon metion of Mr. Waller, of New London, Charles E. Engarsoll was nominated for Governor by scolamation.

Judge George E. Sill, of Hartford, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor.

A contest followed between Martin H. Sanger, of Windham, and John W. Stedman, of Norwich, for the nominated of Secretary of State. Mr. Stedman was defeated, and Mr. Sanger was then nominated by acclamation for Treasurer, and Dr. Alfred Goodrion, of Vernen, was nominated in the same manner for Georgicalies.

The platform was then adopted. It arraigns the administration for various offences, demands the re-executions of the Usury law, the establishment of a hursan of labor statistics and lavors the calling of a convention to remodel the constitution.

The Convention was very harmonious and its members condent of the success of the ticket. The republican defection in New Haven, where Mr. lingersoli is highly esteemed by all clauses, insures insceeding the contestion, in New Haven, where Mr. The Democratic State Convention met in this

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Peruvian Commercial Interests Superseding Politics in the Public Mind-Frontier Rectification Between Chile and Belivia-Coal Mine Industry-Colonel M. Cruz's Pronunciamento and Its Consequences Railway and Steamship Progress-The Coolie Trade.

By mail from the Panama Isthmus we have the following interesting budget of news from the South Pacific and Central American States and Colombia. The Panama report bears date the 8th of February.

Peru.

The dates are to the 27th of January. The political intelligence from this Republic goes to show that the country was generally quiet. The attention of the government and people was taken up with the matter relative to the great income that with the matter relative to the great income that is being realized from the exportation of nitrate of soda, the business in which is apparently getting to be as important as that of guano. In 1870 there were 2,500,000 quintals of nitrate shipped from Peruvian ports: in 1871, 3,600,000 quintals, and in 1872 4,420,000 quintals. The sales of guano are destined to meet the foreign debt. The revenue from this source is calculated to be about sevem million pounds per annum. For the working expenses of the country, the customs, the nitrate, local taxes and the railways, when they come to pay, are depended upon. From these sources it is expected that the government will have at its disposal about thirteen and a half millions of soles.

A treaty has been concluded between Chile and Bolivia, which will allay all trouble about the

boundaries between the two countries.

The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs has gond to the Straits of Magellan to inquire into the condition of the colony there and to decide on making a new port of Santa Cruz, situated at the mouth of the river and on the bay of that name.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

New coal mines are being actively worked at Ancud.

Ancud.

A Valparaiso, Chile, letter of the 14th of January says:—Mr. Osmin Laporte, Consul of France at Valparaiso, who had but lately arrived from Europe, died at Limache. Fils remains were brought to this port and intered with all the honors due to his rank.

Guatemala. The dates from Guatemala are to the 23d of Jan-

Congress was in session and busy making new laws and altering old ones. The resignation of the Provisional President, Garcia Granada, was net

accepted by the Assembly.

REVOLUTIONIST REFORM AND THE REPORMES.

The most important item received is an account of a pronunciamento against the government by a Colonel Mendez Cruz. He had been entrusted with the government of the Department of Amatitan; Taking advantage of that position he induced the fity men of the garrison to join with him in an attempt to get up a revolution and upset the government. He also liberated 100 criminals out of jall and armed them. The people of Amatitian remained neutral.

iall and armed them. The people of Amatitian remained neutral.

A force of 160 men were sent out against him under the orders of Colonel Inile Garcia Granada, who met and defeated the rebels at Tabacal. Gruz fied with a few soldiers and the rebellion was suppressed. An attempt to surprise the garrison at intiapa had also failed. The country otherwise was tranquil. Three thousand men were, however, kept in readiness in the capita, for any event.

The railroad from the capital to the port was progressing rapidly. M. Bueron, the centractor, had reported to the government that the road had been graded a distance of 1,770 metres in length and five metres wide. Some three hundred men are at work on the road.

President Guardia had returned and been enthusiastically received. The railroad was progressing satisfactorily. The locomotive on the Pacific section had arrived at the

San Jose station amid a great deal of feasting and THE COOLIE TRANE.

The steamer Glenmanao had arrived at Punts Arenas from China on the 30th of January last with 654 Chinamen. Thirty-one died on the voyage. Arrangements have been made at Hong Kong for further supplies of Chinese laborers.

Cotombia.

The sanitary condition of Panama is (February 8) improving and the cases of malarious fever are declining. From statistics published in the Starand Herald it appears that the mortality for the

past year was about four per cent of the popula-tion, particularly among children.

TRAFFIC ON THE ISTHMUS.

The destruction of the wharves at Aspinwall by the late norther, as was to be expected, is telling heavily against the railroad and commercial in-

working order, makes the estimated losses rise to a much higher figure.

A new steamship line, called the New Orleans and Central American Steamship line, has been established. The vessels will leave New Orleans on the 27th of each month for Aspinwall, touching at Havana, and Limon Bay in Costa Rica, and will arrive on the 19th of the next month. Returning they will leave Aspinwall on the 18th for New Orleans.

WEATHER REPORT.
The rainfall in Aspinwall for 1872 was 170,18-100 inches, a very unusual amount.

Inches, a very unusual amount.

AT THE SCHOOL DESK AND IN THE MINES.

The news from the interior of the Republic, up to the last instant, is of little importance. The country in general is quiet, and the press is mostly taken up with the question of popular education.

The mines of Jirardot, in the State of Anticquia, yielded in the month of December last forty pounds of gold by the aid of a stamping mill.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mile. Albani is studying the part of Opbelia in M. Ambrose Thomas' "Hamlet," under the direction of the composer, with a view to singing it in Lon-

don during the approaching season.

Verdi's "Don Carlos" is to be revived at the Paris Grand Opera. It was withdrawn during the Empire through the influence of the Empress, whose Catholic zeal was offended at the auto-da-/E busi-

A dramatic performance, under the management of Mr. Sheridan Shook, will be given at the Union League Theatre, on next Monday afternoon, for the benefit of St. Barnabas' Home. "Married Life"s and "Rough Diamonds" will be among the pieces

The farewell performances of Madame Pauline Lucca will commence at the Academy of Music on Friday, the 28th inst., instead of Monday, the 24th, as previously announced. The season will consist of twelve nights, and Madame Lucca will appear in several now rôles, such as "Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," and Agatha, ia "Der Freyschütz."

Balle, the composer, left a manuscript opera called "The Knights of the Leopard," based on Sir Walter Scott's romance. Madame Nilsson-Rouzeaud hav-ing expressed her readiness to play the principal part, the Queen of Richard Cour de Lion, it is proposed, if time should permit, to produce an Italian adaptation at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury

Lane, during the forthcoming season.

The English claim to be the inventors of public concerts, in proof of which the following is cited from the London Gazette of December 30, 1672:—
"These are to give notice that at Mr. John Banister's house, now called the Music School, over against the George Tavern, in White Friars, this present Monday, will be music performed by ex-cellent masters, beginning precisely at four of the lock in the afternoon, and every afternoon for the nture, precisely at the same hour."

Following her purpose to produce at the Brook-lyn Theatre the best of the New York novelties, Mrs. Conway brought out "Allxo" last evening. Unfortunately the cast was not made to embrace the full strength of the company, and except the effective performance of Mrs. Conway herself the acting cannot be commended. The part of Alixe has not in it such potency as to inspire a poor actress to great endeavors and success. It is not wonderful, then, that Miss Minnie Conway did not perform satisfactorily. That Miss Conway has not the power which parental eyes now dis-cover in her is not meant to be implied, but only that, being little more than a debutante, it is unjust to the young lady to give her a part only to be properly filled by an actress skilled by long study and stage experience.